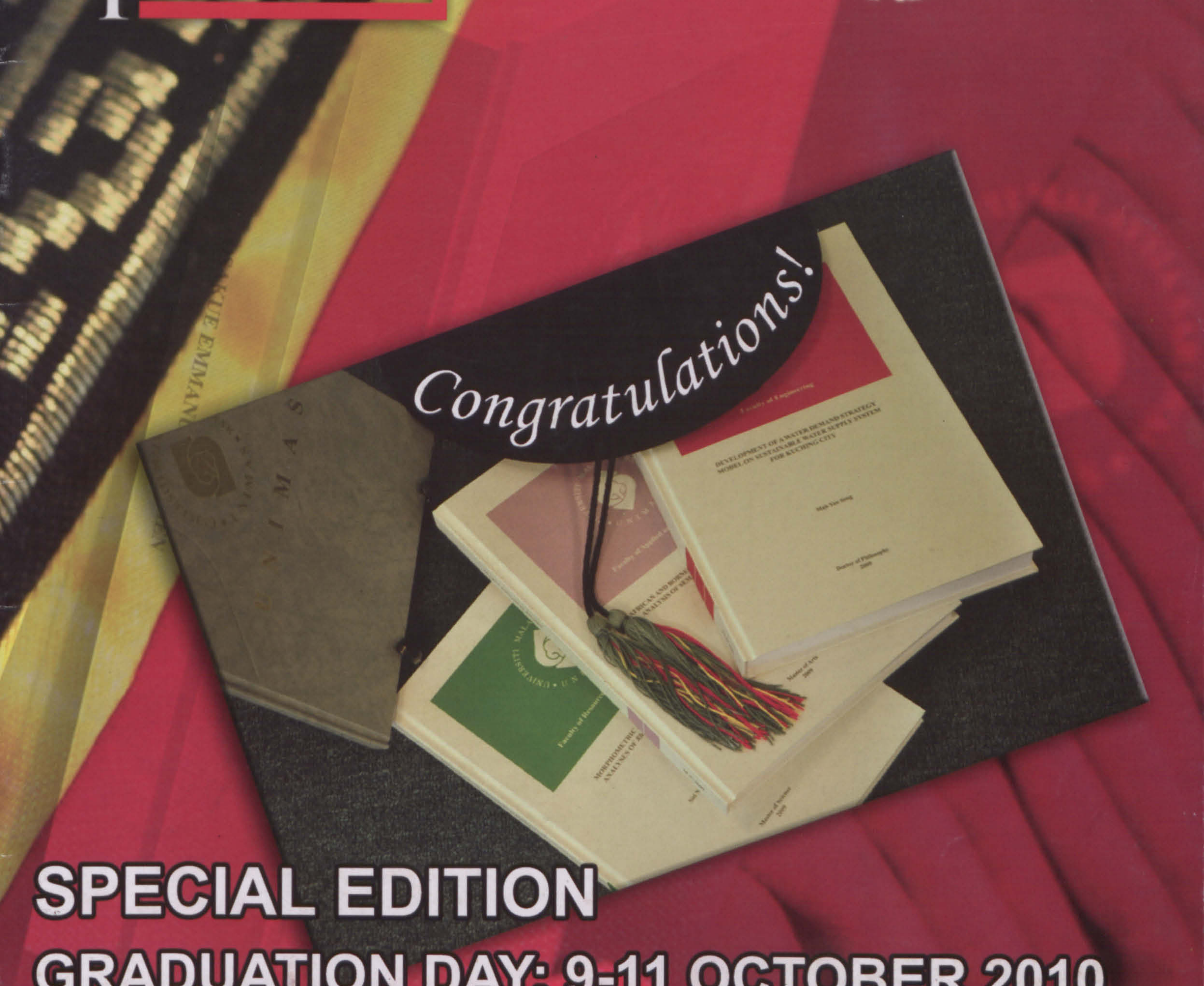
WARTA PASCA

postgraduate newsletter

UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK
UNIMAS



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GRADUATION DAY: 9-11 OCTOBER 2010

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WELCOME TO THE 4TH ISSUE OF WARTAPASCA

DEAN'S MESSAGE

Dear All Graduate Students

GRADUATION! That magic word comes not only as a relieve, but also as an indication that all your hard work, effort and time for which you have sacrificed has now born its fruit – a direct testament to the commitment and passion to your studies. This year's graduation or Convocation Ceremony will be held between 9th-11th October, 2010. As usual, the graduation day for all our successful graduate students will be staged during the first session, on the morning of 9th October.

Graduation Day manifest itself in many ways to various students – some cry tears of happiness and glad that it is all over, others are speechless and lost for words, while many others just ride through the event without much emotional digress. Probably the most important memento for the day will be your photo of shaking hands with our Tun Chancellor, which will be cherished forever, and later on to be placed strategically on your desk or the wall of your office.

From a personal point of view, there is a certain change in attitude which exude an aura of maturity and appreciation upon graduation, knowing very well that you have done your best to obtain that feather in your cap, and that this success is a well-deserved recognition.

With that in mind, CGS would like to congratulate all our graduating students for the 14th Convocation Ceremony, and hoping that you will be successful in all your future endeavors.

Regards.

Prof. Dr. Kopli Bujang

SPECIAL COLLECTION CAIS

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THE PEOPLE B
CENTRE FOR GRA TUDIES 2010

P.KHIDMAT MAKLUMAT AKADEMIK
UNIMAS
1000240284

Deputy Vice Chancellor
(Academic and International)

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-Thesis Examination
-Viva Voce
-Finalising List of Graduating Research's Students
-Conferment of Degree
-Arrangements for Convocation

Sai
Assistant Administrator

-Coursework Degrees
-Student Intake & Registration Student
-Monitoring and Output
-Finalising List of Graduating Students

Herywaty
Assistant Administrator

-Research Degrees
-Student Intake & Registration Student
-Monitoring and Output
-Applications for Student Pass
-Immigration & Student Visas

Masrinah
Assistant Administrator

-Graduate Applications
-Offer letter
-Admin Filling

Diana
Assistant Administrator

-Receipt and Record of Mails
-Management of Office Supplies
-Attendance & Annual Leave
-Student Filling

Haliah
Assistant Accountant

-Scholarship Application
-Interviews for Scholarships
-Disbursement of Scholarships
-Budgeting and Expenditure

Mahadir
Computer Technician

-CGS Webmaster
-Monitoring of IT Facilities
-Maintenance of IT & Peripherals
-General Technical Support

Abdul Hafiz
General Assistant

-Receipt and Delivery of Mails
-Photocopy and Binding
-Maintenance of Office Facilities
-General Office Support

WHAT WE OFFER

RESEARCH DEGREES (MASTER/PhD)

Prospective applicants should contact the respective faculty/institute/centre for further details of research projects under each field of specialization.

- Faculty of Applied and Creative Arts
- Faculty of Cognitive Sciences and Human Development
- Faculty of Computer Science and Information Technology
- Faculty of Economics and Business
- Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences
- Faculty of Engineering
- Faculty of Social Sciences
- Faculty of Resource Science and Technology
- Centre for Language Studies
- Institute of Biodiversity and Environmental Conservation
- Institute of East Asian Studies
- Institute of Health and Community Medicine

COURSEWORK DEGREES (MASTER)

- Corporate Master in Business Administration (CMBA)
- Master of Science in Human Resource Development (HRD)
- Master of Environmental Management (Develoment Planning)/
- Master of Environmental Science (Land Use and Water Resource Management)
- Master of Advanced Information Technology (MAIT)
- Master of Public Health (MPH)
- Master of Engineering (Civil)

STATISTICS

Enrolment of Graduate Students at UNIMAS (as at August 2010)

FACULTY/INSTITUTE/CENTRE	BY RESEARCH		BY COURSEWORK
	PHD	MASTERS	MASTERS
FACULTY OF ECONOMICS AND BUSINESS	32	44	167
FACULTY OF ENGINEERING	17	73	11
FACULTY OF MEDICINE AND HEALTH SCIENCES	7	8	23
FACULTY OF APPLIED AND CREATIVE ARTS	9	36	-
FACULTY OF COGNITIVE SCIENCES AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	26	35	57
FACULTY OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	10	33	36
FACULTY OF SOSIAL SCIENCES	8	9	15
FACULTY OF RESOURCE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	15	196	40
INSTITUTE OF BIODIVERSITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION	2	15	-
INSTITUTE OF EAST ASIAN STUDIES	1	1	-
INSTITUTE OF HEALTH AND COMMUNITY MEDICINE	1	6	-
CENTRE FOR LANGUAGE STUDIES	1	5	-
GRAND TOTAL	**129**	**461**	**349**

Number of International Students 2010 (as at August 2010)

FACULTY/INSTITUTE/CENTRE	BY RESEARCH		BY COURSEWORK	Total
	PHD	MASTERS	MASTERS	
FACULTY OF ECONOMICS AND BUSINESS	19	2	1	22
FACULTY OF ENGINEERING	5	7	0	12
FACULTY OF MEDICINE AND HEALTH SCIENCES	1	0	2	3
FACULTY OF APPLIED AND CREATIVE ARTS	2	0	0	2
FACULTY OF COGNITIVE SCIENCES AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	7	1	1	9
FACULTY OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	6	2	1	9
FACULTY OF SOSIAL SCIENCES	5	0	0	5
FACULTY OF RESOURCE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	5	3	0	8
INSTITUTE OF BIODIVERSITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION	0	1	0	1
INSTITUTE OF EAST ASIAN STUDIES	0	0	0	0
INSTITUTE OF HEALTH AND COMMUNITY MEDICINE	0	0	0	0
CENTRE FOR LANGUAGE STUDIES	1	0	0	1
GRAND TOTAL	**51**	**16**	**5**	**72**

Total Number of Graduate Graduated UNIMAS Convocation 2010

FACULTY/INSTITUTE/CENTRE	BY RESEARCH		BY COURSEWORK
	PHD	MASTERS	MASTERS
FACULTY OF ECONOMICS AND BUSINESS	0	0	24
FACULTY OF ENGINEERING	1	6	-
FACULTY OF MEDICINE AND HEALTH SCIENCES	1	0	12
FACULTY OF APPLIED AND CREATIVE ARTS	0	4	-
FACULTY OF COGNITIVE SCIENCES AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	2	5	15
FACULTY OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	0	3	3
FACULTY OF SOSIAL SCIENCES	0	1	1
FACULTY OF RESOURCE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	1	15	5
INSTITUTE OF BIODIVERSITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION	0	2	-
INSTITUTE OF EAST ASIAN STUDIES	0	0	-
INSTITUTE OF HEALTH AND COMMUNITY MEDICINE	0	1	-
CENTRE FOR LANGUAGE STUDIES	0	1	-
GRAND TOTAL	**5**	**38**	**60**

Pusat Khidmat Maklumat Akademik
UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK

CONVOCATION 2010

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

HII CHING POON
Faculty of Engineering
Field of Study:
Water Resources Engineering
Title of Thesis:
Floodplain and Hydraulic Inftrastructure System Modeling for Intergrated Flood Management

CHANG CHING THON
Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences
Field of Study:
Community Health
Title of Thesis:
Transtheoretical Model of Change for Weight Control in Malaysian Context

LAU SIE HOE
Faculty of Cognitive Science and Human Development
Field of Study:
Cognitive Science
Title of Thesis:
Practicality and Robustness of Number Right Elimination Testing (Nret) for Multiple-Choice Items in Paper-And-Pencil Testing (PPT) and Computer-Based Testing (CBT)

RICHARD BELANDA ANAK DAGANG
Faculty of Resource Science and Technology
Field of Study:
Environmental Hydrology
Title of Thesis:
Sedimentation at Loagan Bujut Lake, Miri, Sarawak

SEIBU MARY JACOB
Faculty of Cognitive Science and Human Development
Field of Study:
Cognitive Science
Title of Thesis:
Facilitating Critical Thingking in Asynchronous Problem Solving Sessions: A Study of First Year University Engineering Mathematics

CONVOCATION 2010

Degree Conferred **MASTER**

FACULTY OF ECONOMICS AND BUSINESS

Master by Coursework

1. AWANG HOSDI BIN AWANG AHMAD
2. CH'NG ENG HIONG
3. CHAW TEE YIN
4. CHEW FEN YI
5. CHHOA SIEW PHIN
6. CHONG CHAW BOON
7. DAYANG NOR ZARINA BT ABANG ABDILLAH
8. DORIS TAN KIA PUAI
9. ELIZA FAZLIYATON BT ALIAS
10. HO CHIA LEE
11. JULIA BINTI JONI
12. KONG CHEK HANG
13. LAU UNG ING
14. LEONG SIAW HUA
15. LU CHAN WOON
16. NGANG MEE FOONG
17. SIA PICK HIONG
18. TAN LI WEN
19. TING HUI BUN
20. TING HUONG YIEW
21. TIONG MING NGUOK
22. WAN CHING CHING
23. WONG HENG KUI
24. WONG JING LEE

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

Master by Research

25. ELIZABETH KHO CHING TEE
26. LAU SEE HUNG
27. MD. AMINUR RAHMAN
28. NURAFINA BINTI SAFRI
29. TANG CHUNG HIENG
30. THYE HUN SHEN

FACULTY OF MEDICINE AND HEALTH SCIENCES

Master by Coursework

31. AYU AKIDA BINTI ABDUL RASHID
32. BALACHANDAR A/L S. SAYAPATHI
33. HASRINA BINTI HASSAN
34. HO AI CHIA
35. JULAIDAH BINTI SHARIP
36. NELBON BIN GILOI
37. NOORZILAWATI BINTI SAHAK
38. RUZIANA BINTI MISS
39. SARINA BINTI HJ. SHUIB
40. SHAHNUR BEGUM
41. SOE MIN HTUT
42. SYARIFAH NORSYKIN@SHARIFAH NORASHIKIN BINTI WAN AHMAD

FACULTY OF APPLIED AND CREATIVE ARTS

Master by Research

43. LEE HUI KHOON
44. MOHD AFFWAN IZAM BIN ROMLI
45. NOORHAIZAT BIN SUNDIN @ AHIM
46. VALERIE ANAK MICHAEL

FACULTY OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Master by Research

47. CYNTHIA KON MUI LIAN
48. YECK YIN PING
49. YIONG SIEW PING

Master by Coursework

50. ADRIAN WEE SIONG MIN
51. AZLINA NARAWI
52. CHIA YONG SENG

FACULTY OF COGNITIVE SCIENCES AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Master by Research

53. ALLEN CHOONG CHIENG HOON
54. CHAN KUN LING
55. CHUAH KEE MAN
56. GAN SIEW LING
57. GEORGE TAN GEOK SHIM

Master by Coursework

58. BERNARDINE YEO KEN-PING
59. CARTER BALLANG KAPONG
60. DANIEL ANYIE ENG
61. FUNG CHORNG YUAN
62. GLORIA CHAI MEI WERN
63. JASON WONG TEE HOCK
64. KI YEN PING
65. KUEK JUI HOCK
66. LAURA BT JUNA
67. LIANG @ UPOK AK DUEH
68. MOHD AZMIR MUSTAFA
69. ROGIS BIN BAKER
70. SAFIAN BIN BUJANG
71. TAY BOOM SENG
72. ZOSEN @ ROSEN AK NEWRIN @ NYURED

FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

Master by Research

73. LEE YA YUN

Master by Coursework

74. GERI ANAK GINUNG

FACULTY OF RESOURCE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Master by Research

75. ANANG SETIAWAN SCHMADI
76. ANGELINE SIMON
77. CHEN CHENG ANN
78. HERMAN HADAFI B. MOHAMAD
79. JOHNSON CHONG
80. JURAIDAH SALIMUN
81. KEVIN MUYANG TAWIE ANAK SULOK
82. MOHD NASARUDIN BIN HARITH @ ABDUL NASIR
83. MOHD RIDWAN ABD RAHMAN @ TAHIR
84. NURUL FAZIHA IBRAHIM
85. PEARLYCIA BROOKE
86. ROBERTA CHAYA TAWIE ANAK TINGGA
87. SIGIT WIANTORO
88. SITI MUHAINI HARIS FADZILLAH
89. SYAHRUL BARIYAH BINTI ANJI

Master by Coursework

90. FOO PHANG WEE
91. MAS HARLINA BINTI RABANI
92. MOHAMMAD NAZROON HARDIKA BIN HAILI
93. PETER ANAK NGALANG
94. TIE SIAW TZE

INSTITUTE OF BIODIVERSITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

Master by Research

95. KHO PEI EE
96. NOR HAMIRAH BINTI MAHAYUDIN

INSTITUTE OF HEALTH AND COMMUNITY MEDICINE

Master by Research

97. SHAHRINA SHAH JAHAN

CENTRE FOR LANGUAGE STUDIES

Master by Research

98. THEN CHEN ON

IN THE NEWS

newspaper clippings published

Tempatan

Majukan industri sagu setaraf sawit

Kerajaan perlu input, bantuan dan saranan daripada penyelidik bagi membolehkan industri sagu berkembang ke tahap seperti kelapa sawit

KOTA SAMARAHAN: Kerajaan negeri memerlukan input, bantuan dan saranan daripada para penyelidik dan golongan bijak pandai bagi membolehkan industri sagu berkembang ke satu tahap sama seperti industri kelapa sawit.

Menteri Pembangunan Bandar Datuk Amar Abang Johari Tun Abang Openg berkata sagu adalah salah satu komoditi yang menyerupai hutan kerana boleh menghasilkan keuntungan kepada negeri ini.

"Saya percaya bahawa jumlah pendapatan daripada hasil eksport sagu ini dapat ditingkatkan pada masa akan datang melalui modifikasi kanji kepada produk bernilai tambah dan peningkatan dalam jumlah kanji sagu dieksport.

"Justeru kita memerlukan input, bantuan dan saranan daripada para penyelidik serta golongan bijak pandai agar industri sagu berkembang," katanya ketika merasmikan Pusat Kecemerlangan Penyelidikan Sagu (CoESAR) Universiti Malaysia Sarawak (Unimas) di Unimas di sini, semalam.

Beliau berkata, banyak penyelidikan berhubung sagu telah dilakukan cuma sih pada peringkat asas yang melibatkan kepala belalang terhadap tanaman hingga penyelidikan berteknologi tinggi yang mampu menghasilkan produk bernilai komersial.

"Penyelidikan yang boleh membawa kepada penghasilan produk inilah yang kita harapkan agar dapat membangunkan komunigan.

"Pusat besar seperti pengembangan etanol dan biodiesel dan penyelidikan bahan produk daripada kulit sisa sagu perlu dikembangkan dengan sempurna," ujarnya.

Timbah lebih lima minggu mendatangkan hasil lumayan di samping mempromosikan pusat sagu di Sarawak.

Mohd Johari Baki (kiri) menunjukkan produk sagu kepada Abang Johari pada majlis pelancaran CoESAR di Unimas.

Mohd Johari berkata kerajaan negeri komited dalam memastikan industri sagu negeri ini terus berkembang dan mempunyai pasaran yang stabil.

"Sehubungan itu, kerajaan negeri melalui Sarawak Economic Development Corporation (SEDC) yang mempunyai ladang sagu seluas 1,214 hektar di Mukah sedang merancang untuk menubuhkan kilang sagu moden yang mampu menghasilkan 100 tan sagu kering sehari.

"Kilang ini dijangka siap dalam tempoh dua tahun lagi," katanya.

Sementara itu, Naib Canselor Unimas Profesor Dr Khairuddin Abdul Hamid dalam ucapannya berkata, CoESAR merupakan yang pertama di Malaysia dan ketiga seumpamanya di rantau ini.

"Menyedari hakikat bahawa pembangunan industri sagu adalah penting bagi meningkatkan pendapatan Sarawak dan penyelidikan tanaman ini perlu ditingkatkan secara holistik.

"Maka pada akhir 2009 Fakulti Sains dan Teknologi Sumber telah mengeluarkan tanah untuk mewujudkan sebuah pusat kecemerlangan sebagai pelopor dan penanda dalam penyelidikan sagu di Unimas," katanya.

CoESAR katanya akan menumpukan kepada empat bidang utama dalam penyelidikan industri sagu iaitu Agronomi, Genetik Molekul, Teknologi Kanji dan Pemprosesan serta Penggunaan Hasil daripada industri sagu.

Menteri Industri pusat kecemerlangan yang kini di Unimas.

"Unimas juga merancang untuk membuka 10 buah pusat kecemerlangan pada tahun 2010 dan kini kita sudah mempunyai tujuh buah pusat kecemerlangan," kata Khairuddin.

Hadir sama Pengerusi Lembaga Pengarah Unimas Datu Dr Haiti Sebli dan Pengarah CoESAR Profesor Dr Rapik Saiman.

SELECTED THESIS ABSTRACT

FLOODPLAIN AND HYDRAULIC INFRASTRUCTURE SYSTEM MODELLING FOR INTERGRATED FLOOD MANAGEMENT

Hii Ching Poon
Doctor of Philosophy
Faculty of Engineering

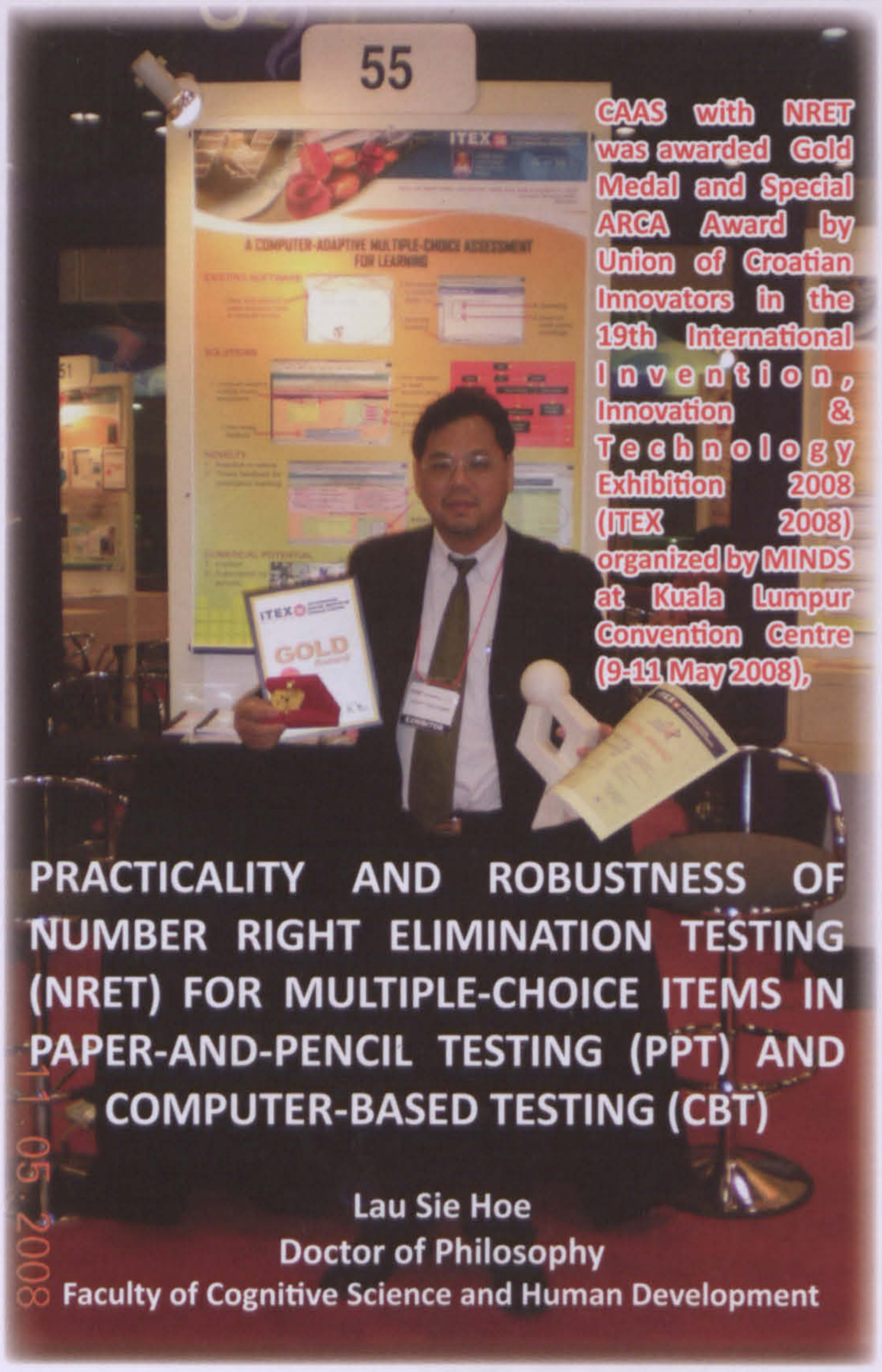
In recent years, river floods in Sarawak River seemed to occur more frequently and had been causing more and more economic and social damages. One of the greatest deficiencies of the current flood management system for Sg. Sarawak basin is its inadequate optimization of the existing structural measures. This optimization may be achieved by application of some of the models and the framework developed recently for enhancement of participation of various local stakeholders in flood management.

Hydrological simulations had been conducted and carried out using HEC-HMS for Sg. Sarawak catchment. The model was calibrated and validated using years 1976 and 2000 flood events. The rainfall - runoff hydrographs generated from calibration and validation processes showed Nash-Sutcliffe values of 0.78 and 0.71, respectively. Sensitivity analysis was performed to examine the impacts of the three parameters, namely, initial loss, constant loss and lag time parameters on the HEC-HMS hydrological model. The analysis revealed that the initial loss parameter acted as the most sensitive parameter with respect to peak flow and total runoff volume. It was also found that an increase in constant loss could result in a lower peak, while the lag time was the most sensitive parameter with respect to peak time. However, lag time parameter was found to be the least sensitive among the three parameters tested. The calibrated hydrological model was then used as inflow hydrographs in InfoWorks RS model. Two hydraulic models, namely, Pre-barrage Sg. Sarawak Model and Post-barrage Sg. Sarawak Model were developed, calibrated and validated by modifying Manning's n values corresponding to field observations. Years 1976 and 2000 flood events were used for calibration and validation purposes, and showed to have an accuracy of approximately 90% for both processes. Sensitivity analysis was carried out to investigate the impact of Manning's n on the water levels. Manning's n sensitivity was tested using values ranging from 0.025 to 0.055. The results revealed that the peak water level was not sensitive to Manning's n values. The hydraulic model was intended to integrate the existing flood mitigation structures available in Sg. Sarawak Basin.

Two Scenarios: 1) Sarawak River basin-wide modeling and 2) Flood Bypass Channel modeling were carried out using the models developed for this research to investigate the performance of the existing flood mitigation measures in Sg. Sarawak basin. The results revealed that the existing structure, Sg. Sarawak barrage was able to trim down the backwater due to King Tide or the flood flow from the upstream. However, the barrage had insignificant on water level during king tide and flood event. The modeled results were used in Logical Framework Analysis to look into the possible alternatives that may help reduce the damage. The outcomes of this study showed that the existing condition could be significantly improved once the Flood Bypass Channel and Early Flood Warning System are constructed.

Flood Bypass Channel modeling was carried out to determine the impact of the proposed alternatives on the existing conditions of Sg. Sarawak Basin. In this scenario, a flood bypass channel and an additional barrage are proposed to divert the excess flood water from Kuching City in the event of severe flood. It was shown that flooding problems in Kuching can be significantly reduced. However, the areas located upstream of Kuala Maong could still be subjected to flooding. Early Flood Warning system could be provided to evacuate the floodplain dwellers before severe floods strike. An analytical logical framework for Early Flood Warning System is presented in this dissertation.

The models and methods developed in this study are flexible and easy for Sg. Sarawak Basin. In this research, both the feasibility of and effectiveness in incorporating the premise of the combined technical information and institutional setup in flood management are addressed.



Number Right (NR) method is the conventional form of scoring multiple-choice items where one point is awarded for the correct answer and no point for incorrect answer. Although commonly used, it has been criticized for failure to credit partial knowledge and encourage guessing. This study developed, implemented and assessed the practicality and the robustness of Number Right Elimination Testing (NRET) method in scoring multiple-choice items. NRET method is a hybrid of two existing scoring method; Number Right (NR) and Elimination Testing (ET). System approach model designed by Dick and Carey (2001) was employed to develop the NRET method. NRET method was implemented in both Paper-and-Pencil Testing (PPT) and Computer-Based Testing (CBT) mode via a web based Computer-Adaptive Assessment Software (CAAS)which is available at http://caa.bestservices.com.my. Quasi-experimental research design was employed to determine the practicality and the robustness of NRET method in scoring multiple-choice items. The study conducted in the year 2008 involved 1145 Form Two students and 41 teachers in 30 secondary schools throughout Sarawak in Malaysia.

The findings from this study provided some positive and encouraging results on the practically and robustness of NRET method in scoring multiple-choice items. The results of the application of NRET method for both PPT and CBT mode showed similar results. Generally, NRET method was found to be practical and acceptable by both students and teachers. Nevertheless, the CBT students and teachers were more receptive toward NRET method. In addition, students and teachers still preferred the conventional NR method if given a choice. The PPT teachers viewed the NRET marking procedure as simple and practical and the CBT students valued feedback on knowledge state. Students were realistic and consistent in applying the NRET method during the study. Guessing was found to be minimal under NRET method. NRET method was able to credit partial knowledge and diagnoses misconceptions. NRET method was more efficient in estimating students' ability. The analyses on the efficiency of NRET method by gender and ability group were inconclusive. However, there was tendency of NRET method favouring the medium or low ability group especially in term of improvement in test score reliability and lowering standard error of measurement when NRET method was used instead of NR method. In addition, NRET was found to be more effective for easier items and for samples with diverse ability. NRET scores were similar to ET scores but different from NR and all other IRT method scores. Finally, the results on the application of NRET method in both PPT and CBT modes were equivalent. NRET method has the potential to be widely accepted as the alternative to the conventional NR method as it is easy to implement, does not involve complicated theoretical models and can be applied in both the PPT and CBT modes for both subjects. In addition, NRET does not require any changes in the structure of items and advanced preparation or special equipment.

Students using Computer-Adaptive Assessment Software (CAAS) with Number Right Elimination Testing (NRET) method.

SEDIMENTATION AT LOAGAN BUNUT LAKE, MIRI, SARAWAK

Richard Belanda Anak Dagang
Doctor of Philosophy
Faculty of Resource Science and Technology

Loagan Bunut Lake is a flood plain lake that is small in size and shallow. Its location is within the boundaries of Loagan Bunut National Park in the northeast part of the state of Sarawak and 130 km southeast of Miri. As reported, the lake has high concentration of suspended solid and high sedimentation rate. It was a threat to the water quality, ecosystem and lifespan of the lake.

The purpose of this research is to identify spatial and temporal sedimentation rate pattern at Loagan Bunut Lake. The patterns included total sedimentation rates, inorganic sedimentation rates, organic sedimentation rates and silt and clay sedimentation rates. Using the patterns and some other direct measurements, physical processes and parameters that were relevant to sedimentation in the lake and the main source of suspended solid were identified. Predictions on lake physical changes after 10 and 50 years were made.

The research produced some findings. Firstly, the dominant source of suspended sediment in the lake was found to be Bunut River. At the distance 0-600 m, 600-950 m and >950 m from Bunut River, an average total sedimentation rates were 10.2 g day-1 m-2 (0.71 cm y-1), 6.31 g day-1 m-2 (0.44 cm y-1) and 4.35 g day-1 m-2 (0.30 cm y-1) respectively. The main factor that influenced the spatial sedimentation pattern was cross-sectional area of the lake. The net sediment size or net Stoke's settling velocity and runoff from the peat swamp are the additional main factors.

Secondly, the best-fit model of sedimentation rates at the distance 0-600 m from Bunut River was S = So or S = So where So = sedimentation rate at Trap 1 (at Bunut River/Lake confluence) in units g day-1 m-2, S = sedimentation rate at x distance from Trap 1, x = linear distance from Trap 1 in unit m, k = a coefficient of combination of suspended sediment concentration and ws in unit m-1, R = a coefficient of water volume of the lake for suspended sediment distribution that was determined by cross-sectional area, sediment size and local runoff in unit day-1 and ws = Stoke's settling velocity. Five equations to describe the lake physicals were produced from the best-fit equation. The equations include: = (Equation of suspended sediment concentration), (Equation of conservation of mass), (Equation of conservation of horizontal momentum), pv = pvo or (Equation of vertical momentum) and = or = (Equation of residue energy rate of suspended sediment).

Thirdly, a combination of kinematic equation and best-fit equation produced two comparative equations of Vo = and = . Using the equations, it was calculated that the order of magnitude of deceleration at the modeling area was 10-7 m s-2, the water speed at Bunut River/Lake confluence was 1.2 cm s-1, an average speed at the lake area was about 1 cm s-1 and the time to reach 600 m from Bunut River was about 16.7 hours. From perspective of transportation kinematics, a deceleration and suspension time of suspended sediment determined the spatial pattern of sedimentation rate at the area less than 600m from Bunut River.

Fourthly, sedimentation rate at Loagan Bunut Lake increased from early 2005 until early 2006, and then it was fairly constant until early 2007. After early 2007, the pattern of sedimentation rate decreased until early 2008. Temporally, the value k = in the model changed positively with sedimentation rate at Bunut River/Lake confluence, So. As So increased, silt proportion increased and clay proportion decreased, then, a net sediment size and Stoke's settling velocity ws will increase. Then R was estimated equal to (4.0 x 10-4 m-1)ws. The value 4.0 x 10-4 m-1 in R was an internal reflection of a factor that distributed the suspended sediment density spatially. A change of So was dominantly determined by anthropogenic activities at Teru catchment and not mainly by natural occurrence such as average water level or rate of water level rises in the lake. Local rainfall was not a dominant contributor to the water level rises in the lake but it helped to regulate the timing of water level rising. Temporal sedimentation rate pattern in the lake was influenced by external factor, anthropogenic activities at Teru catchment, and internal factor, direct rainfall on the lake and direct runoff. The best-fit model for temporal measurement of total sedimentation rate influenced by lake physicals only was S = - 0.0053wl + 11.05. The model only could tell that sedimentation rate decreased with rate of water level rises caused by the lake's internal physicals. It also could be used to identify time of changes of unnatural cause or anthropogenic cause of sedimentation rate from the status during modeling period.

Finally, the predictions on the lake were; the volume of water into the lake from Teru River will be reduced by more than 32% after 50 years from year 2006, the lake will be able to retain some amount of water from flowing into Teru River before 10 years from year 2006, the possibility of the lake being completely dry will be reduced and an average water level and water depth in the lake will be higher than the current water depth before 10 years from year 2006.

FACILITATING CRITICAL THINKING IN ASYNCHRONOUS PROBLEM SOLVING SESSIONS: A STUDY OF FIRST YEAR UNIVERSITY ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS

Seibu Mary Jacob
Doctor of Philosophy
Faculty of Cognitive Science and Human Development

Higher education is failing in its goal of teaching Critical Thinking skills to undergraduate students. The influence of Critical Thinking skills on mathematical problem solving has attracted research. In contrast to the traditional text book dominated approach, the mathematics classrooms of the present were encouraged to be places where discussion and collaboration were valued in building a climate of intellectual challenge. This research study set out to investigate the occurrence, progress and effects of Critical Thinking skills during mathematics problem solving sessions activated through online Discussion Forums. The objectives were to: (1) Investigate the level and progress of Critical Thinking of individuals and groups from the postings in the online Discussion Forums using an adapted model, called the CAIS model, called after the phases of Classification, Assessment, Inference and Strategies; (2) Determine the effect of moderation technique (Socratic questioning and reflection scaffolds) in guiding and promoting Critical Thinking; (3) Determine participants' perceptions about Critical Thinking and satisfaction with the online Discussion Forums; (4) Investigate the changes in learners' general Critical Thinking skills (CCTST scores) using the California Critical Thinking Skills Test (CCTST) instrument; (5) Investigate changes in attitudes toward mathematics; and, (6) Determine the relationship between the level of Critical Thinking in the online Discussion Forums and (a) initial mathematics ability; (b) general Critical Thinking ability (CCTST scores); (c) mathematical achievement; and (d) attitudes toward mathematics. A first year Engineering Mathematics unit of the Malaysian campus of an Australian University, conducted over 14 weeks was used as a platform to investigate how Critical Thinking could be facilitated using online asynchronous discussions. The sample of the study consisted of 43 and 60 participants respectively of two batches (year 2008 and year 2009) of the unit, and who were divided into small collaborative groups of four to six. These were formed over the Blackboard Learning System of the unit.

Problem solving sessions, consisting of ill-structured problems from engineering contexts were activated over the online Discussion Forums of the collaborative groups twice during the semester of 14 weeks. The sessions were moderated using the scaffolding techniques of Socratic questioning and reflection scaffolds. Critical Thinking skills specific to mathematics problem solving were measured from the classification of the online Discussion Forum postings using the CAIS model. The holistic Critical Thinking skills of participants were measured using the CCTST before and after the online Discussion Forum sessions. Participants' perceptions about Critical Thinking and online Discussion Forums were sought through questionnaires. Participants' attitudes towards mathematics were measured before and after the online Discussion Forum sessions through questionnaires. Focus group interviews were conducted to confirm the findings qualitatively. Mathematical achievement was measured through final examination scores, and initial mathematics ability was measured through an initial test given in the first week of the semester.

A weighted Critical Thinking score was calculated for each student based on the classification of postings in the online Discussion Forums. The scores improved from the first to the second forum, though the majority of the postings fell into the lower phases of Critical Thinking. The mean pre and post CCTST scores pointed to a progression in participants' general Critical Thinking skills. Participants' perceptions about Critical Thinking and online Discussion Forums, sought through questionnaires and qualitative interviews, revealed that the participants profited in their thinking skills, though some of them felt they were cognitively burdened by the tasks. Another negative feedback from the participants was on the lack of teamwork and delay in responses from team members. There was also a minor opinion that the sessions were not challenging enough, but which was disagreed by the rest of the participants. The effects of online Discussion Forums on participants' attitudes toward mathematics were positive. No significant linear relationship was found between attitudes toward mathematics and Critical Thinking. However, a significant linear relationship was observed between Critical Thinking and mathematical achievement. The initial mathematics ability and Critical Thinking scores showed a significant linear relationship only for the second batch (2009) of participants. The study showed that in the specific context of engineering mathematics, Critical Thinking could be a learnable skill with instructors and peers serving as resources. Ill-structured problems, question scaffolds called Socratic questioning and reflection scaffolds served as sources of motivation for the learner during the process of online discussion. Thus, Critical Thinking could be encouraged when goals, methods, and evaluation emphasize using content rather than simply acquiring it. Furthermore, Critical Thinking skills, when properly encouraged could result in improvement in mathematical achievement and attitudes toward mathematics.

POTENTIALS OF SAGO FIBER AS FEED FOR LARGE-SCALE BIOETHANOL PROCESS

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94300 Kota Samarahan,
Sarawak, Malaysia

In Sarawak, a minimum of 400 tons of wastewater is generated everyday from a mid-size sago mill, producing 20 tons of starch/day. At 2% DM, a total of 8 tons solid waste or sago fiber is produced, a potential source of about 3 tons of sugars, everyday. Sago fiber, obtained by filtration of sago wastewater contain cellulose (30% w/w) and hemicellulose (55% w/w) – both are potentially translatable into sugar as an economical and sustainable substrate for ethanol fermentation. Among the various pre-treatment methods studied, steaming (autoclave, 15mins) exhibited the highest lignin reduction (50%) and cellulose recovery (40%), with the advantages of lower cost and absence of chemicals in the treated fiber, which is crucial for subsequent enzymatic hydrolysis.

Optimization of the steaming process revealed that 7.5% (w/w) fiber concentration generates the highest cellulose recovery (45%) and lignin reduction (50%) together with improved agitation for optimum fiber fractionation. The treated sago fiber was hydrolyzed for reducing sugars (at 6% w/v fiber concentration) using cellulase and β-glucosidase, generating 4g/L reducing sugars.

Direct use and pre-treatment of the sago wastewater was studied in order to reduce the cost of filtration, drying, size reduction and addition of water in utilization of dried sago fiber. The amount of reducing sugars and starch from a liter of wastewater recovered was expectedly lower at 18g and 5g compared to steaming of dried fiber at 40g and 12g, respectively. However, the former was definitely more economical for large-scale operations in production of ethanol as biofuel.

Key words: sago fiber, steam treatment, enzymatic hydrolysis, reducing sugars, biofuel

Workshop on Graduate Research

Faculty of Engineering, UNIMAS
31st March, 2010

A workshop on the Post Graduate research was held in the Faculty of Engineering, UNIMAS, on the 31st of March, 2010. The workshop, attended by about 45 Post Graduate students and interested Faculty Members, was conducted by Prof. Dr Amir Azam Khan. Prof. Khan has a rich experience of conducting research at Post Graduate level as well as of conducting such workshops in the past. He also distributed to those present, a document edited by him entitled "A Guide for Post Graduate Research".

The Dean of Faculty of Engineering, Prof. Dr Wan Hashim Wan Ibrahim, opened the workshop while expressing his remarks about the need for guidance and orientation of Post Graduate students. He said that many of the Post Graduate students at the Faculty of Engineering come from different universities and diverse academic cultures, which makes the utility of organizing such workshops multifold. He thanked Prof. Khan for willing to share his experience. The workshop was chaired by the Deputy Dean Research, Faculty of Engineering, Assoc. Prof. Ir. Dr. Andrew Ragai Henry Rigit.

During the First Part of the workshop a presentation on "Benchmarks and Targets for a Post Graduate Research Student" was given by Prof. Khan, followed by an interactive Q&A session. Prof. Khan discussed briefly the difficulties faced by a Post Graduate student during the phase of transformation from an Undergraduate Degree to a Post Graduate Degree. This transformation is particularly difficult within a scenario when in addition to the above mentioned transformation; there is also a change of university as well as a change of academic setup. A PG student has to move from a completely different guided milieu towards an independent work environment.

The importance of preparing a good proposal was highlighted and tips were given to the students about what is a good research proposal. The shape of things to come during PG research is intimately dependant on the contents of the research proposal and the literature survey conducted thereof.

A major part of the presentation was composed of the scientific method. This was explained with simple case studies. Starting with the position of scientific problem, independent and dependant variables, organizing an experimental setup, justification of results and inferring correct conclusion, this also included a logical work direction to be proposed by the student for future work. Statistical presentation of data as well as difference between valid and invalid data was also explained during this section.

Subsequent part of the presentation was dedicated to guide students how to write a thesis. The participants were informed about the major requirements of a thesis, formatting a document, proper referencing with examples, copyright and plagiarism concerns and practical tips to make the manuscript readable and understandable.

Second part of the workshop composed of a presentation on "Writing a paper in a Scientific Journal". This presentation was also followed by a Q&A session. The participants were informed of the objective of a scientific communication, which is different from the manuscript of the thesis. The audience for the two is also completely different and the size of the two documents are very different as well.

After showing the basic components of how to format a paper, the participants were told about the working and need of a fool proof Peer review process. The credibility of this process makes the difference between the quality of an average and good scientific Journal. This also causes delay in publication but the end result is a paper published in a high quality Journal with impact factor.

Both the sessions were conducted in such a way that the participants were allowed to interact with the resource person during the course of presentation as well as time was allocated for Q&A session.

The workshop was concluded by remarks from the participants that such workshops should be organized more often.

Workshop on Graduate Research

Faculty of Computer Science and Information Technology, UNIMAS
28th April, 2010

A workshop on the Post Graduate research was held in the Faculty of Computer Science and Information Technology, UNIMAS, on the 28th of April, 2010. The workshop, attended by more than 40 Post Graduate students, was conducted by Prof. Dr Amir Azam Khan. Prof. Khan has a rich experience of conducting research at Post Graduate level as well as of conducting similar workshops in the past. He also distributed to those present, a document edited by him entitled "A Guide for Post Graduate Research". He has been the resource person for a workshop previously organized on the same theme for the students of the Faculty of Engineering, UNIMAS.

The Deputy Dean Post Graduate & Research, Dr Jane Labadin, chaired the session and gave the inaugural address to the students. She emphasized that such activities were part of continuing education and training of the students and staff involved in research. She also engaged herself in organizing such activities and interactions with renowned scientists on a more frequent basis.

During the First Part of the workshop a presentation on "Benchmarks and Targets for a Post Graduate Research Student" was given by Prof. Khan, followed by an interactive Q&A session. Prof. Khan discussed briefly the difficulties faced by a Post Graduate student during the phase of transformation from an Undergraduate student to a Post Graduate student. This transformation is particularly difficult within a scenario when in addition to the above mentioned transformation; there is also a change of university as well as a change of academic setup. A PG student has to move from a completely different guided milieu towards an independent work environment.

The importance of preparing a good proposal was highlighted and tips were given to the students about what is a good research proposal. A benchmark form was given to those present through which a candidate can tick mark his/her readiness to engage himself/herself for a Post Graduate degree. Motivation and desire for independent work, in addition to having a suitable profile, qualification, knowledge and experience were to be checked through the filling of this benchmark form.

The basic concept of the Scientific method was explained to the students through examples. This was explained with simple case studies. Starting with the position of scientific problem, independent and dependant variables, organizing an experimental setup, justification of results and inferring correct conclusion, this also included a logical work direction to be proposed by the student for future work. Statistical presentation of data as well as difference between valid and invalid data was also explained during this section.

Subsequent part of the presentation was dedicated to guide students how to write a thesis. The participants were informed about the major requirements of a thesis, formatting a document, proper referencing with examples, copyright and plagiarism concerns and practical tips to make the manuscript readable and understandable.

Second part of the workshop was composed of a presentation on "Writing a paper in a Scientific Journal". This presentation was also followed by a Q&A session. The participants were informed of the objective of a scientific communication, which is different from the manuscript of the thesis. After showing the basic components of how to format a paper, the participants were told about the working and need of a fool proof Peer review process. The credibility of this process makes the difference between the quality of an average and good scientific Journal. The participants were requested to give their feedback on the utility of this workshop. Most of the participants qualified it as a very useful activity.

Profile

ABDUL QAYOOM JAKHRANI

QUALIFICATION

Masters of Engineering (Environmental Engineering), 2002
Bachelor's of Engineering Degree, 1994

CURRENTLY PURSUING

Doctor of Philosoply in Engineering (research-based),
Faculty of Engineering, UNIMAS

I would like to upgrade my research activities *from basic to advance level and wish to apply this knowledge for the betterment of people, those who have no access to the electricity grid at all*

My Background

I was born in a small village named Ghulam Hyder Jakhrani, near Buxapur Town of District Kashmore, Province of Sindh, Pakistan in 1971. Basically, belongs to a lower middle class family, living in a rural area with hard life. Primarily, engaged in the occupation of rearing cattle, & agriculture in our own fields (mainly paddy rice, wheat & grams), and obtained primary education in the same village under fathers' shadow; luckily, he was a primary teacher in that school. Afterwards, moved to acquire secondary and higher secondary education at about 25 km from the village by daily travel. After the death of father in 1988, I was supported by my elder brother for pursuing further studies to Mehran University of Engineering & Technology (MUET) Jamshoro for graduation at about 400 km from village town, where I earned my Bachelor's of Engineering Degree in 1994 as well as Masters of Engineering (Environmental Engineering) in 2002. I worked in a number of government offices as well as semi-government organizations in various mid-level positions in engineering and management sides. Presently, I have been working as Lecturer in Energy & Environment Engineering Department, Quaid-e Awam University of Engineering, Science & Technology (QUEST) Nawabshah, Sindh, Pakistan, since 14.01.2008; which was previously a constituent college of MUET and upgraded to a level of University in 1996. My research interest includes solar photovoltaic and thermal engineering, green technologies, environmental engineering, and integration of conventional with alternative energy sources.

Choosing UNIMAS for my PhD studies

Though, I applied for my studies in various Universities in Europe also, but reached here, because of quick and early responses from Deputy Dean (Post graduate Research) and motivation from Prof. Ir. Dr. Law Puong Ling on one side and on the other side, my own choice to choose a Muslim country for my higher studies. Some Professors from European countries replied too late, others not at all; perhaps, they were saturated with foreign students or due to other unknown reasons.

How this program helping me to achieve my career goals

I would like to upgrade my research activities from basic to advance level and wish to apply this knowledge for the betterment of people, those who have no access to the electricity grid at all. I choose this field, because of the energy crisis in our country and also the need of rural electrification. I trust that it will give me some sort of solution of the problem. Ultimately, I have to apply this innovative knowledge to overcome the energy crisis, which is very beneficial especially for remote area applications.

My Research

The research is concerned with solar photovoltaic system, which is green, clean and nature & environment friendly source of energy; freely available without polluting the environment. Due to the high rise of fossil fuel prices and environmental concerns about fossil fuel power plants, this technology gain more emphasis since last two decades. The optimization of Photovoltaic system gives most reliable and cost effective method to be utilized by people, which are especially living in far remote areas, where there is no electricity grid to supply energy.

The most I enjoy about my research

The real success of this project will probably be most enjoyable, when it is implemented in its true spirit in rural communities. When such a project is executed, the people will be delighted and pleased. That will give me relaxation, comfort and ultimately receive the blessings of Allah Subhanahu Wa-taala.

Looking ahead

To transfer useful knowledge to the students in the University, promote cooperation, discipline, character building, motivation, encouragement to work and support & carry out practical research, and apply knowledge for the betterment of humanity.

My advice

I advise all students to be full of patience, steadfast, work hard, persistence, time oriented, committed and make target to achieve the goal.

Promoting UNIMAS

Yes, I do recommend UNIMAS to others; because, there is a lot to enjoy with real comfort. It is a multicultural, multiracial University with green, calm, natural and peaceful environment on one hand; energetic, young and cooperative staff on the other hand.

I advise all students to be full of patience, steadfast, work hard, persistence, time oriented, committed and make target to achieve the goal

Profile

GERI ANAK GINUNG

QUALIFICATION

Master's Degree in Environmental Management (Development Planning)

Bachelor Degree in Social Science (Anthropology-Sociology), 2004

EMPLOYER

Mineral & Geosciences Department of Malaysia, Sarawak (Environmental Geology Unit)

I have better confidence in myself in handling my day to day work or assignments given to me by my superiors.

My Background

I was born at Pichin,a typical Bidayuh village about 16 kilometres from Serian town, a district under Kota Samarahan Division. I studied at SMK Tebakang from Form 1-5. Later, I continued my study and completed my Diploma in Public Administration from Universiti Teknologi Mara in 1998 and Bachelor Degree in Social Sciences (major in Anthropology-Sociology) from Universiti Sains Malaysia in 2004. I enrolled at Universiti Malaysia Sarawak to pursue my Master's Degree in Environmental Management (Development Planning) in January 2008 and recently completed my dissertation as partial requirement for the degree offered. I am now still working at Mineral and Geosciences Department of Malaysia, Sarawak attached to Environmental Geology Unit.

Choosing UNIMAS for my Master studies

UNIMAS offers SLUSE-M programme (Sustainable Land Use) , a very attractive course designed in line with that what University of Denmark offers. The joint field study/research between UNIMAS SLUSE students and the international students makes it more interesting as we could share our experiences with one another. The various academic background and different cultures add to the joy and fulfillment for the students. Furthermore, UNIMAS is recognized and well known as an excellent Research University with all the qualified lecturers to maintain its high quality.

How this program helped me to achieve my career goals

My career goal is to be a lecturer or any senior position at civil services. The program enabled me to be more competent, have a wider knowledge both through academic exercises and experiences.

My Course

The program I chosed was as I expected it to be. All the students of this program knew earlier of what courses are offered in this program.

The most productive part of the program

The most productive part of the program for me is the join SLUSE field work, the group work presentation in class, tutorial and the regular discussion with supervisor when writing, compiling and editing my dissertation.

My advice

My advice is to simply study hard, follow the rule of the game, cooperate with your course mate/classmate and communicate well with all your lecturers, coordinators and especially with your supervisors.

Promoting UNIMAS

Certainly, I strongly recommend UNIMAS to others. Briefly because of the followings:

i. High quality education
ii. Highly qualified and competent lecturers, friendly with high commitment.
iii. Accessibility of facilities available at the Campus
iv. Dean, Deputy Dean and all Staff of Centre of Graduate Studies are very kind, helpful, understanding, very high commitment, professional, friendly and most of all ever willing to assist us students in times of in need. I appreciate also Dean, lecturers and staff of Faculty of Social Science.

SLUSE-M programme (Sustainable land use) is a very attractive course designed in line with that what University of Denmark offers.

"UNIMAS is recognized and well known as an excellent Research University with all the qualified lecturers to maintain its high quality."

Economics and Business future

Faculty of Economics and Business (FEB) was established on 1st January 1996 and became the 8th Faculty established in UNIMAS. Faculty's mission is to offer scholarly based Economics, Business and Entrepreneurships and to be the leading choice for students and academicians towards a strategy of excellence in teaching, learning, research and consultation. To achieve the mission, FEB with the total number of 61 academic staffs and 15 support staffs currently offers four (4) undergraduate programs and will introduce 5 new programs in 2011. FEB also offers masters by research and coursework (Corporate Master in Business Administration CMBA) and PhD. To support teaching activities, FEB actively enhancing its teaching and learning facilities. Currently FEB located at the East Campus and will be moving to a new building in the West Campus by the end of 2010.

The construction of the new building started in August 2008 and the Ceremony of Completion of Final Structure was held on 25th November 2009 accomplished by the Vice Chancellor of UNIMAS Prof Dr Khairuddin Abd Hamid and Dean of Faculty of Economics and Business Prof Dr Shazali Abu Mansor. The new 3 story building equipped with modern administration room, 3 meeting rooms, 138 lecturers rooms, 10 tutorial rooms, 23 computer laboratories, one (1) Multimedia Theater and a room for postgraduate students and sufficient to accommodates approximately 2000 students.

Faculty of Economics and Business
Universiti Malaysia Sarawak
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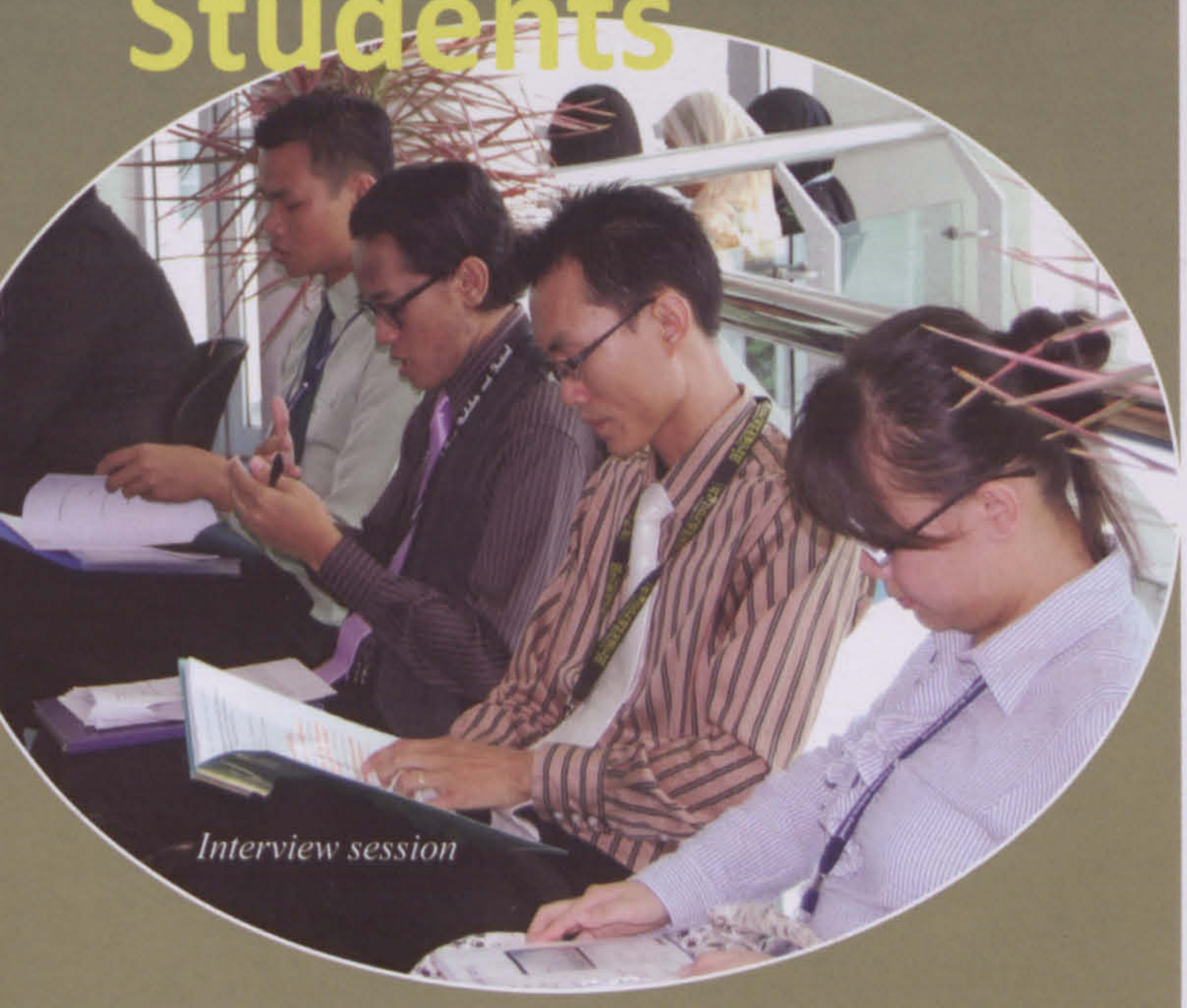
Fax +6082 671794

www.feb.unimas.my

Scholarships for UNIMAS Graduate Students


Interview session

Interview session

Interview session

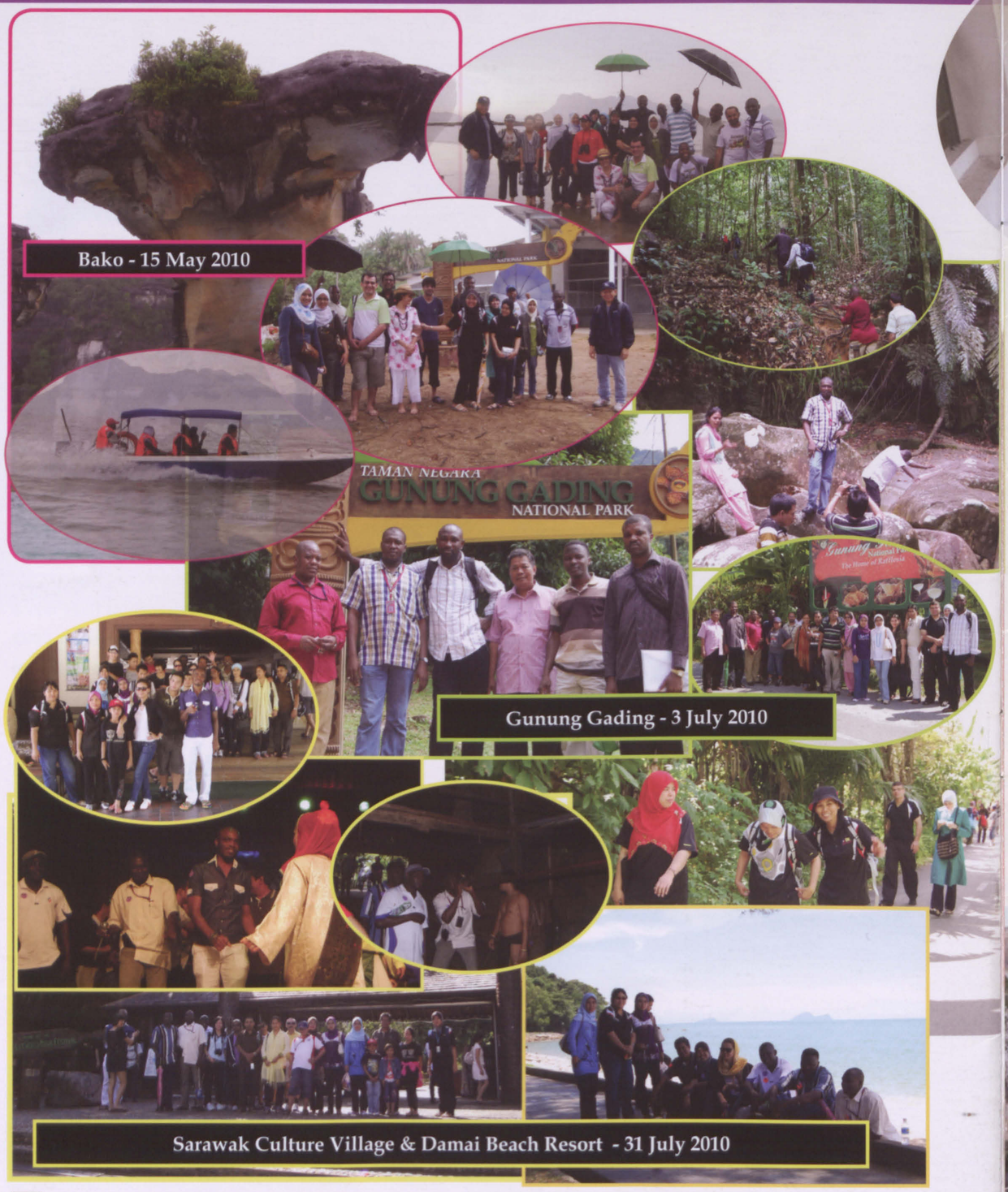
RM839,243.00 Scholarships for UNIMAS Graduate Students

A total of 247 graduate students pursuing a range of graduate research courses at University Malaysia Sarawak have been awarded scholarships from UNIMAS.

The scholarships, amounting to RM839,243.00, were presented by the University by its Vice-Chancellor (Academic & Internationalization), Prof Dr Fatimah Abang, who is also the Chairperson for the Scholarship Committee. The scholarships are managed by the Centre for Graduate Studies, UNIMAS. The graduate students went through a rigorous submission process of their research based thesis and interview sessions. Unimas place strong emphasis on the quality of its research and thus awarded scholarships to those that excelled.

The scholarship known as Zamalah Pascasiswazah UNIMAS, are categorized as Full, Partial, or Fees only. The full scholarship for PhD students covers all fees to the University and an allowance of RM1600 a month for three years. Students pursuing their Masters by Research may obtain a full scholarship that covers all fees to the University and an allowance of RM1,400 a month for two years. This scholarship began in 2003 and has so far awarded RM5,117,125.00 to 221 local and 26 foreign students.

Malaysian	PhD	Sarjana	Total
Full Scholarship	3	140	143
Partial Scholarship	6	61	67
Fees Scholarship	0	11	11
	9	212	**221**
International			
Full Scholarship	8	4	12
Partial Scholarship	7	3	10
Fees Scholarship	2	2	4
	17	9	26
Grand Total			**247**



Graduate Student Visitation Program

Gallery of Bandung Institute of Technology

UNIMAS academic visit participant with Dean of Faculty of Design, Prof Dr. Biranul Anas.

UNIMAS academic visit participant with lecturers of Bandung Institute of Technology

Academic Visit to Bandung Indonesia by Graduate Student of Faculty of Applied and Creative Arts

Kuching- A group of FACA graduate students had made an academic visit to Bandung Indonesia on 21 – 26 June 2010. The visit was led by Assoc Prof Dr Khairul Aidil Azlin Abdul Rahman, Deputy Dean of Faculty of Applied and Creative Arts. Several places of interest have been visited such as Bandung Institute of Technology, Tangkuban Parahu, Exhibition of Kriya Pesona Bandung and Sari Ater Hot Spring. The visit which was aimed to enhance co-operation and good will between the two universities, UNIMAS and Bandung Institute of Technology and expand student's view and increase the knowledge in element of education, cultural and general knowledge.

Have some peace of mind at Tangkuban Perahu

Assoc Prof Dr Khairul Aidil Azlin exchange gift with Prof Dr Biranul Anas, Dean of Faculty of Design, Bandung Institute Technology.

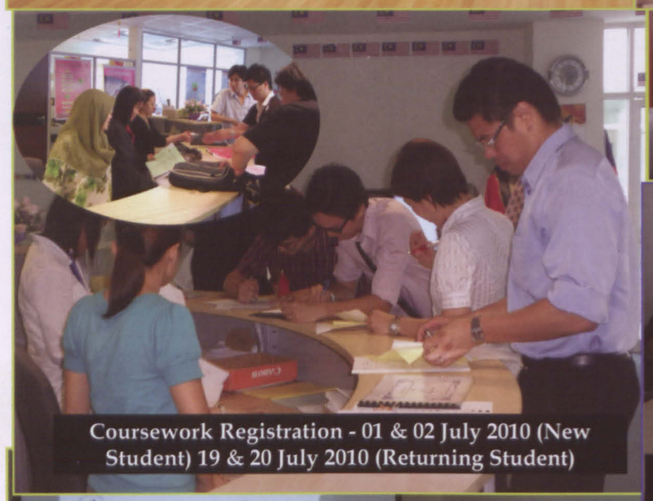
Studio of Faculty of Design, Bandung of Institute of Technology

Pusat Khidmat Maklumat Akademik
UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK

SNAPSHOTS
CGS Activities 2010

CGS Staff Bowling Tournament - 14 May 2010
UNIMAS Bowling Ally

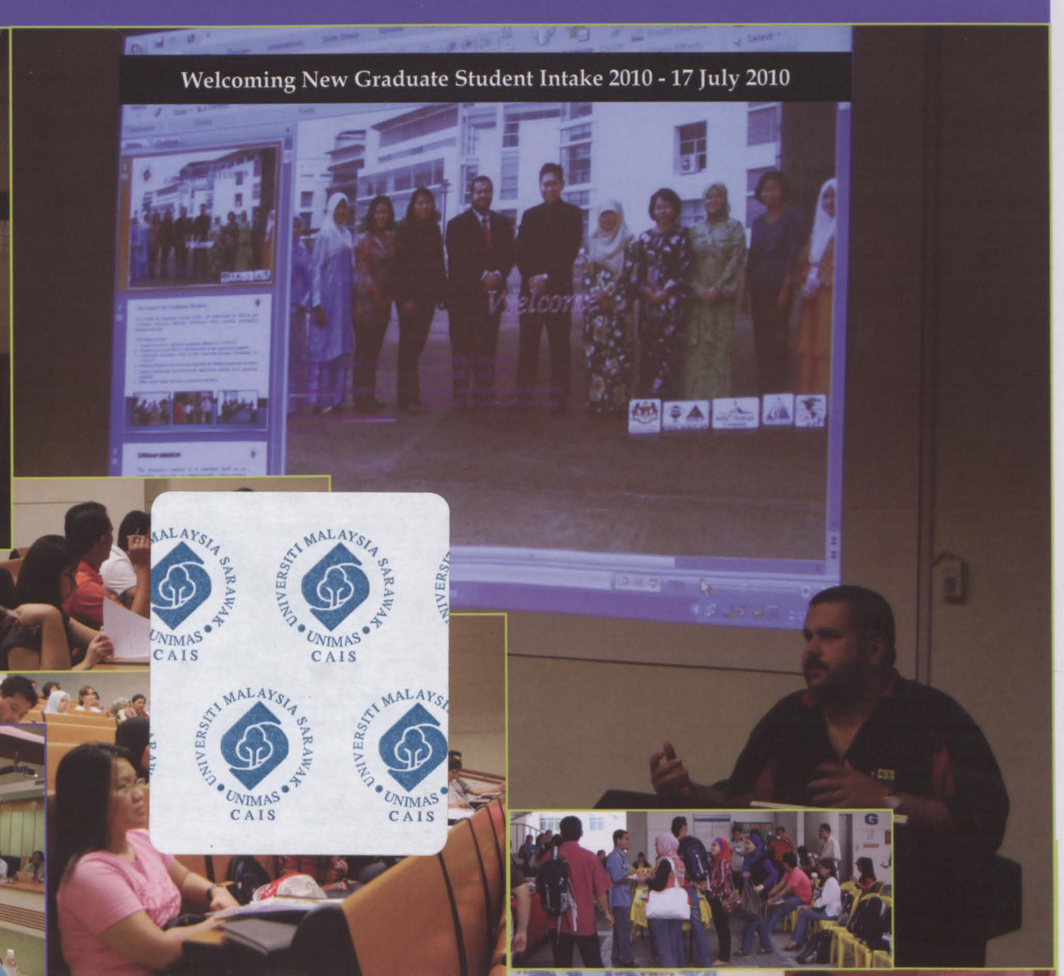
Graduate Program Retreat - 27 April 2010
Magherita Hotel, Kuching

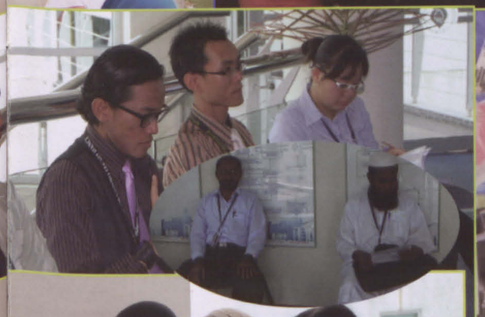


Coursework Registration - 01 & 02 July 2010 (New Student) 19 & 20 July 2010 (Returning Student)

CGS Meetings

Welcoming MPH, UNIMAS - 08 June 2010





Zamalah Interview - 02 August 2010

Roadshow at KLCC - 22 & 23 May 2010

Planning for your
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UNIMAS